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**Tachycineta thalassina lepida.** Violet-green Swallow. Migrant; one of the most abundant birds in the locality, in March of both 1905 and 1906.

**Stelgidopteryx serripennis.** Rough-winged Swallow. Migrant; several were secured on March 30, 1905.

**Vireo gilvus swainsoni.** Western Warbling Vireo. Not common; one specimen was secured May 28, 1904.

**Helminthophila celata lutescens.** Lutescent Warbler. One migrant was secured March 26, 1905.

**Dendroica auduboni.** Audubon Warbler. A few stragglers were seen during March, 1905 and 1906; the majority had evidently departed.

**Geothlypis trichas scirpicola.** Tule Yellowthroat. Common in the tule patches.

**Mimus polyglottos leucopterus.** Western Mockingbird. Quite common among the "cholla" cactus where it breeds.

**Toxostoma redivivum pasadenense.** Pasadena Thrasher. One individual was seen on March 25, 1906.

**Heleodytes brunneicapillus couesi.** Cactus Wren. Several pairs were seen in the cactus where a set of eggs was found March 27, 1905.

**Troglodytes aedon parkmani.** Western House Wren. Common in the sycamores where several nests were located.

**Bæolophus inornatus.** Plain Titmouse. A single individual was secured March 28, 1906.

**Chamæa fasciata henshawi.** Pallid Wren-tit. One pair was seen in the brush on the hillside in March, 1905.

**Psaltiriparus minimus.** California Bush-tit. One flock was encountered in some willows May 29, 1904.

**Sialia mexicana occidentalis.** Western Bluebird. A nest with large young was found May 30, 1905.

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### Notes on Birds Observed While Traveling From Yokohama to Manila

BY RICHARD C. MCGREGOR

I VENTURE to offer the readers of THE CONDOR the following notes made while traveling from Yokohama, Japan, to Hongkong, China, on the T. K. K. "America Maru," and from Hongkong to Manila on the steamer "Rubi." The point of particular interest is that while gulls were abundant at and between Yokohama and Hongkong none of them followed the ship to Manila. *Larus ridibundus* is the only gull known to occur regularly in Philippine waters; only one other, *Larus vegæ*, is recorded, and this from a single specimen taken near Manila. Sea birds of all kinds are extremely scarce in Philippine waters; thus but two Tubinares and eleven Laridæ are known from the Philippines against eleven Tubinares and twenty-one Laridæ from Japan. Similar proportions are found when all the water birds are considered. McGregor and Worcester enumerate but 101 water birds in their "Hand-List of Philippine Birds" (1906), while more than twice that number are given by Seebohm in "The Birds of the Japanese Empire" (1890).

Yokohama Bay, February 19.—During our stay here we had very fine clear

and cold days. Mt. Fuji was covered with snow and was visible all day. There are two species of gulls about the harbor in great numbers; the small one feeds in compact flocks and looks like the Bonaparte gull, the larger and more numerous species resembles the glaucous-winged gull. The black kites, *Milvus ater melanotis* (T. and S.), are few in numbers about the bay. We left Yokohama at 11 a. m. for Kobe via the Inland Sea. None of the small gulls followed us out of the bay but the large gulls were with the ship until dark. It is amusing to see a gull reach forward with one foot and scratch his head without disturbing his flight; and I am always surprised to observe the apparent ease with which they keep up with a ship. The "America Maru" makes about fourteen knots, and yet these large gulls were flying certainly not less than three times that speed, for they continually crossed and recrossed our course and often circled backward to come up with us again. It would be interesting to make trials with a fast motor boat or turbine steamer to ascertain to what extent gulls could keep up. Gulls, however, are slow compared with albatrosses which take side trips of much greater extent and often rest on the water with every appearance of wondering why the ship is such a slow thing.

February 20—Arrived at Kobe about noon; both large and small gulls here in equal numbers. *Milvus* in great numbers, fully twenty over the ship at times. Left Kobe at midnight.

February 21—This morning very foggy in Inland Sea; three or four large gulls following ship; a few others passing in various directions. A diving bird was occasionally seen. A dozen or more gulls following in the afternoon.

February 22—Arrived at Nagasaki early this morning; a few crows and large gulls about the shipping; *Milvus* very numerous. There are usually some interesting birds in the markets here. Today I saw the following:

*Turdus pallidus* and *T. obscurus*.—These two thrushes were abundant; in color pattern they resemble the American robin but they are lighter colored and smaller. Another species which I noted as ruddy in color I cannot name.

*Geocichla varia*.—This is a large spotted thrush; not abundant.

*Hypsipetes amaurotis*.—This bulbul or fruit thrush is a common species in the market.

*Turtur orientalis*?—Numerous doves of this genus were seen and the species is probably correct.

*Treron sieboldi*.—Several examples of this green tree-dove were examined.

*Phasianus* sp.—The pheasants noted could not be identified on sight.

*Ampelis japonicus*.—The Japanese wax-wing was seen in some numbers; probably 40 to 60 all told. It is an attractive species having the tip of tail rose-red and the greater wing-coverts decorated with dull red. This species has not been seen with sealing-wax-like tips to the secondaries.

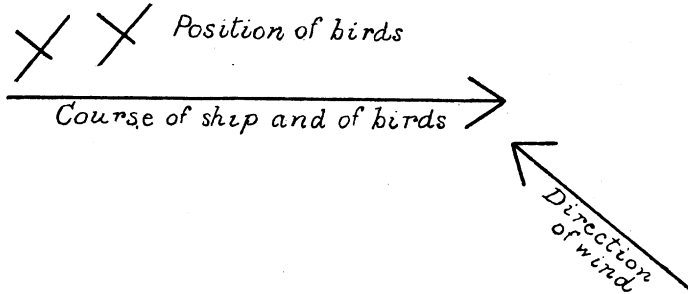
*Gallinago solitaria japonica*.—I saw a few snipe which I took to have been of this race.

*Rostratula capensis*.—The curious painted snipe was represented by a single specimen.

Beside the above, two species of larks (*Anthus*) and a duck (*Anas*) were seen. When at Nagasaki in November, 1901, I purchased in the market a jay (*Garrulus japonicus* (T. and S.)), and a specimen of the remarkable Mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata* Linn.) both of which I still have among thrushes and bulbuls purchased at the same time.

At 3 p. m. we got under way for Shanghai; two hours later a dozen large gulls were following the ship.

February 23—Heavy sea and strong head wind; no birds of any kind seen up to breakfast time. 3:30 p. m. 3 gulls following. Altho the wind is on our bow and the gulls are obliged to head into it they move forward on the ship's course. The diagram will make this plain.



February 24—Anchored in the Yangtze River at 12 last night. Altho the anchorage is 30 or 40 miles from the mouth, this river is so wide that it appears as if we were in a great bay. The water is fairly thick with yellow sediment which is carried far to sea and discolors the China Sea for many miles. The erosion by such a stream must be enormous. Nothing seen in the way of birds except a few gulls. The next day gulls are more numerous.

February 26—Left river and ran down China coast; 100 or more gulls following as we are passing among two groups of small islands, the Chu San and Fisher-man Islands. These islands and the adjacent coast were the hot-bed of Chinese pirates until steam navigation and the machine gun put them out of business. The islands are now inhabited by Chinese fishermen whose junks can be seen dotted over the water in all directions.

February 27—Warmer; smooth sea; 20 to 30 gulls.

February 28—Fine smooth sea; many gulls on hand. There are numerous small islands off shore; some of these should be investigated for nesting colonies of sea birds.

March 1—Hongkong; raining and cold in great contrast to the extreme heat we experienced here last August. *Milvus* is over the water here in small numbers and two individuals hang around the clock tower in the center of town.

March 3—Left Hongkong for Manila. Many hawks about the bay; no gulls seen until we neared entrance of harbor when a few picked us up and followed until late in the afternoon.

March 4—Gulls must have left us last night as none seen today nor afterwards.

March 6—Dropped anchor in Manila Bay late last night.

Manila, P. I.

### "*Atratus* versus *Megalonyx*"

BY ROBERT RIDGWAY

IT gives me both pleasure and pain (especially the latter) to say that, notwithstanding the opinion which I expressed in the March number of THE CONDOR, I now believe Mr. Grinnell and Mr. Swarth were justified in considering my *Pipilo maculatus atratus* a synonym of *P. m. megalonyx* (Baird). Mr. Swarth has kindly sent me additional specimens of both the Southern California and the Rocky Mountain forms for examination, and these seem to show that the type of *P. megalonyx* is probably a male, in its first autumn or winter, of the resident bird of Southern California, and not, as I thought, of the Rocky Mountain form which has for so many years been known as *P. m. megalonyx*. The latter, therefore, should, I believe, be known as *P. m. montanus* Swarth.

Washington, D. C.